

THE

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and lift up the hair—evidently thinking me extremely unfashionable in head-gear, or rather

[illegible]

which, we spread our camp-bedsteads to serve as sofas, and rested thankfully from the day's fatigues. In the morning, early we

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WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1856

ceedings) published in the *New York Tribune*, and *National Review*, and *Charmagne*.

On Monday, the 20th, we adjourned.

W. D. Gann, Chairman.
Attest: BELA WHITE, Secretary.

From Chambers Journal.

A PAIR OF AMERICAN STATESMEN.

A work has recently been translated from the German, forming part of a series of volumes by the same author, entitled *The History of the German Courtiers*. It contains much information and it is perhaps the most important and the interesting portion of the work—certainly the least objectionable to our American readers. The author's style of writing is not remarkable for its elegance or brilliancy; nor do Macaulay or Carlyle in the historical composition; his work commands attention and owes its acceptability to a certain minuteness of historic detail, and to a liberal admixture of personal anecdotes, which would rarely be presented by writers who are called "the dignity of history." Dr. Vebse, indeed, altogether disclaims the pretensions of such a method, saying, "I am no historian," "I leave character to professional anecdote-tellers, who try to make their subjects enchain to their weighty sentences, or pass over at their pleasure." The result of his researches is a mass of facts and anecdotes, suitably signified by numbers, more than usually picturesque and entertaining compilation.

One feature of these Memoirs, which we cannot but consider admirable, is their marked impartiality. The author does not tell the truth, so far as he knows it, without the slightest apprehension or misgiving—tells it, indeed, in the warmest language, and in such a manner which seems to indicate that he perceived that was the sole thing required of him.

As a consequence of his simplicity, he has included many details which might have been left out of books being extremely popular in Germany,

he himself has been exceedingly unpopular with the ruling powers; most of his volumes have been burned by one or another of the German States; and his numerous papers that he is now, or was lately, expiating a little extra carelessness or audacity, in relation to the Court of Württemberg, by a six months' imprisonment.

The Court of Austria has not been remarkable for the least leniency of its representatives. The rulers of this nation have a fortune out of all proportion to their merits. Were it not proverbial that the world is governed by very little wisdom, one would be surprised at the number of imbecile and half-sane persons who are around the throne, and the members of the House of Hapsburg. With two or

three exceptions they have all been foolish, tyrannical, and bigoted in excess; but they were at least sincere and they have been their dynasty and political relations. No royal family in Europe has been so highly favored by accident and circumstances. This is accounted for by the fact that the Austrian emperor, in substance, that most of the Austrian population, through lucky accident or judicious choice, had able generals and statesmen in their service, and that the emperor himself, though he gained or took upon themselves considerable liberty of action. It is not of such men, however, as Wallenstein or Prince Eugene we wish to speak, but of the emperor himself, who called the curiosity of the Austrian Court. Prince Lobkowitz, for instance, Prince Primatius of Liechtenstein, and so on, it is worth placing at, as a member of the court, who have exercised great power in the country.

Lobkowitz was fond of pleasure, and a master of the art of enjoying it, such as Vienna was at that time, and he was a man who was also a slave, fettered by those chains of re-

which he forged for himself: women and money! The Emperor, who was a secret lover of the Emperor's, was not so glib; but he possessed much gentleness of disposition and a refined taste, which he used to show to his favorites and courtiers. His jovial, easy humor imparted to his conversation a singularly fascinating charm; and his ready wit and his elegant and graceful and pompousness, was particularly fond of the society of merry people and merry minstrels, and he was always with him. He was full of animal spirits, and he was always with wit, and always ready with some pretty *bon mot* or other. A happy knack of intrigue, and a ready wit, and a ready wit, and a ready wit, served him instead of a confirmed habit of business and industry. His keen wit turned everything into a jest, and he was never serious; not even when the Emperor, who was a frankness bordering on the worst thoughtless indifference, he one day said to the Marquis de Castries, "I am going to the Emperor, who is the Emperor is not your King, who does everything for himself; but like a statue, which is carved in stone and placed in a place of convenience."

Lokowitz always hated and opposed the Jesuits, and did his utmost to circumvent their schemes of conversion, and he was always directed against them in all sorts of scurrilous pamphlets and gross caricatures. The Emperor, who was a secret lover of the Emperor's, was not so glib; but he possessed much gentleness of disposition and a refined taste, which he used to show to his favorites and courtiers. His jovial, easy humor imparted to his conversation a singularly fascinating charm; and his ready wit and his elegant and graceful and pompousness, was particularly fond of the society of merry people and merry minstrels, and he was always with him. He was full of animal spirits, and he was always with wit, and always ready with some pretty *bon mot* or other. A happy knack of intrigue, and a ready wit, and a ready wit, and a ready wit, served him instead of a confirmed habit of business and industry. His keen wit turned everything into a jest, and he was never serious; not even when the Emperor, who was a frankness bordering on the worst thoughtless indifference, he one day said to the Marquis de Castries, "I am going to the Emperor, who is the Emperor is not your King, who does everything for himself; but like a statue, which is carved in stone and placed in a place of convenience."

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the troops, kept for months without their pay, often plundered their own master's provinces. Leopold himself was obliged to march with his sword in his right hand. Lobkowitz in several instances prevented these foolish frolics, and even had the courage to annul one of the most important of them, the march on the city of Prague, which would have conferred on the order the whole of the rich county of Glatz, in Silesia.

“ Even his last will, which was executed in all legal form, and publicly read before witnesses, was not without its peculiarities. He loved to leave the ‘Spanish priests.’ The introduction was couched in terms of the most pious and humble confession; after which, he pronounced the order of the Golden Fleece, as a token of the love he always bore to them, and for the gladdening of their hearts, 80,000—here the page ended, when the reader turned the next page, and found the following words: ‘I will.’” Fancy the face of a Jesuit changing from the flush of expectation to the glumness of mortified discomposure, on hearing such a sentence!

The fall of Lobkowitz as minister was sudden and unanticipated. He was driving, at ten o'clock in the morning, on the 17th of October, 1764, to his usual audience with the Emperor, and was met by the Emperor's secretary, who guarded, and found himself unconsciously deprived of all his dignities and honors. The Imperial order was to the effect: “That Lobkowitz, as minister of state, be removed from office, and should leave, within three days, the Court and the Imperial Capital, and betake himself to his estate of Raasditz, in Bohemia, where he was to reside, and be subject to no other rank or correspondence with any one. The cause of all this he should never ask to know; if he dared to dispute, he should forfeit his life and his estate; and if he should attempt to evade this, his jibbering spirit never failed him.”

He had at Raasditz a hall got up, one half with princely upholstery, and the other half as a miser's study, and he was obliged to resign himself to the better his former splendid station in the other, as he suited to his deep fall; and on all the walls he wrote ridiculous or scandalous verses, and in the end he was banished on the 22d of April, 1765, at the age of sixty-nine, having received, after the death of the Empress Elizabeth, for his sole, some marks of the Emperor's remembrance, which he had not deserved any punishment.”

In similar style to this, our author sketches much of his courtly and political characters. As a further specimen of the work, and for the purpose of introducing a very singular anecdote,

“ *Memories of the Court, Aristocracy, and Diplomacy at Vienna, during the reign of the Emperor Joseph II.*”

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FROM KANSAS TERRITORY.

SHAWNEE, K. T., Aug. 16, 1856.

To the Editor of the National Era,

Allow me to say, that never since the organization of this Government has there been a more important question than the one now before you, to wit: To mislead the masses, and set a gall-up for the people of Kansas and emigrants, as that theoretical and practical huckster, "Territorial Sovereignty." The People of Kansas are entitled to know the meaning of "Sovereignty," but the actual settlers in Kansas utterly repudiate the idea. Who but a hungry politician, deficient in electorshiping capital, could ever suggest that the people of the Territories as "Sovereigns?" If the People of the United States had their Govern- ment, Jacoby would oblige military officers, ap- pointed over them by General Graham, to make they call themselves "Sovereigns?" If Congress could at any time modify or abrogate laws made by the Executive, why should we make such "rules and regulations" as they thought proper for the government of the peo- ple, would any say all the people of the States "Sovereigns?" If Congress should proceed a step further, and place in the individual States a standing army, to enforce its laws, by making burning houses and towns, on the charge of being nuisances, at the bare instigation of their own interested courts, would the People of the Sovereign States be so easily deceived? No, sir; I think not. Neither do the settlers in Kansas think better of the humbug idea of "Terri- torial Sovereignty."

The people of Kansas constitutionally are minors. We know that Congress has the right to make all useful "rules and regulations" for all the Territory belonging to the United States; and we know, also, that the majority while we are thus occupying the minority state, are under the absolute control of an- other class.

The fathers of the American Republic, look- ing down the long vista of coming years, seemed to foresee how the idea of self-govern- ment would be abused by the ignorant and

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All these things have been taken, and would be taken, if the framers of the Constitution had not on one fact—they failed in removing the Territory from the control of Congress; they failed in making the Territory a free Territory. If Territorial Sovereignty had not proved itself a theoretical fable, Kansas would have been a fact secured in the members of the Slave Power.

Did the framers of the Constitution commit a blunder, when they wisely placed their inquiry into the hands of the people of the Territory? Congress? They left it to the wisdom of Congress to make all possible rules and regulations. History has abundantly and fully demonstrated the utter absurdity of *practical* as well as *theoretical* sovereignty, when applied to feeble Territories?

Had the framers of the Constitution not provided for the rights of his infant child unprotected on the wild plains of Kansas? Would he not expect to have him devoured by the monster of the prairie? Would he not expect that he would not be destroyed? As well may we trust our children to the tender mercies of the monster of the prairie as we would trust the rights will be respected by Congress who habitually, theoretically, and practically, strip a man of all his rights, all his time, all his powers of soul and body.

The specific difference between States and Territories is, that the former is prepared for self-defense, and the latter is not. The latter is unable, without protection, to arrive at that state. One has, the other has not, the right of self-defense.

I can discriminate between the slaveholder and his system; and while I would exonerate

him from any pecuniary gain, and I might charge him with the crime of being a slaveholder. I am not too deeply drawn to the rights of slaves in our new Territories. I dare not trust, I cannot believe that my political rights will be kept inviolate by the hands of those who habitually trample on all the rights of others.

What is to be done? Will the People of the United States give up Kansas to the traders? Will they give up the right to say *yes* or *no* to what they have failed to do to satisfy? Will they retain the control over their Territories, until the people are able to become self-governing, and then give up the right of interference? Will they give to the people of Kansas their rights now, or will they allow political demagogues to talk about the rights of self-government? "Territorial Sovereignty," said the Slave Power has secured its victory. Kansas has fully accepted the action of "Territorial Sovereignty." The session of Congress has decided that *it is a slave power* and that the condition of the Territory is a complete refutation of its practical utility.

Again I ask, what is to be done? If we are to retain the right to say *yes* or *no* to what we have secured, an unfair advantage over the Free State Constitution, the work of the actual settlers, has to find its grasp in the Slave Power. *It is a slave power* and it will arise in its might, and hurl from power the men and the means of such injustice. If Kansas has to go down to coming generations as a slave Territory, the Slave Power will be a gageous must adore and worship the god "Territorial Sovereignty," instead of *restoring to the actual settlers their lost rights*, then let the people place their hands on the altar of the righteousness of the men, as well as the absurdity of the idea. Most respectfully, &c.

S. D. HOUTON.

EFFECT ON COLOR VOTER HEALTH.—From several years' observation in rooms of various sizes, used as manufacturing rooms, and occupied by females for twelve hours a day, I have observed that the women who occupied those rooms which had large windows, with large panes of glass, in the four sides of the room, so that the sun's rays passed through them, were much healthier than the workers who occupied rooms which had small panes of glass, and were lighted from one side only, or rooms which had no panes of glass at all. I have observed through every conceivable fact, viz: that the workmen who were employed in another and healthier, while the women employed in the same kind of work, were attacked by melancholy, and complained of pain in the head, and were often ill, and unable to work. After examining the rooms in question, I found

